

TITLE: HYDROSTATIC CYLINDER BLOCK AND METHOD OF
MAKING THE SAME

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 This invention relates to the method of making a
hydrostatic cylinder block. More specifically, and without
limitation, this invention relates to a method of breaking a
hydrostatic cylinder block down into its basic geometries
and parts to produce a new and more efficient hydrostatic
10 cylinder block manufacturing process.

In general, most hydrostatic cylinder blocks that are
used in medium and heavy duty applications are produced by
machining a single piece of raw material into its final
shape. This manufacturing process is not only expensive but
15 limits the function and the dimensional capability of the
design. The high manufacturing costs stem from the numerous
processing steps, high capital investment, and ongoing
production costs. Cylinder block concepts that completely
rely on machining to obtain net shape impose design
20 limitations because of the inability to properly machine due
to geometric constraints, (i.e., honing of cylinder block
bores cylindrically, surface finish, and machine bore
undercuts) causing production to be difficult and expensive.

The current process for a heavy duty hydraulic cylinder
25 block is performed in ten separate operations. The
manufacturer must first rough the turn block and drill bores
for the cast-on-bronze process. Then the manufacturer must
cast bronze on the bottom of the cylinder block. Next, in
two separate operations, a manufacturer must turn the
30 overall shape of the block. The next step is to ream the
bushing bores. After reaming the bushing bores, kidneys
must be milled into the bushing bores. Then the
manufacturer has to press bushings in the bores and finish

the machine bushing bores. Finally, one must broach the block splines and lap the cylinder block face onto the block, thus creating the heavy duty hydrostatic cylinder block.

5 The complex geometries and functional requirements of a cylinder block have typically forced manufacturers to resort to a large number of manufacturing operations. In general, today's cylinder block designs limit manufacturing to processes that are both costly and inefficient. To overcome
10 the obstacle of a ten step process, a new concept has been conceived that breaks a standard cylinder block into basic geometries (components) that can be manufactured cost efficiently through various near net shaping technologies.

 Near net shape processing achieves the final dimensions
15 of a desired shape with minimal machining. Examples of near net shape technologies include casting, stamping, injection molding, and sheet metal working. For instance, in an injection molding process a mold of the dimensions needed for the construction of a metal product is created. Liquid
20 metal is then injected into the mold and after some processes is cooled to create a machine part. This is called near net shaping because during the process the metal or material being used changes size and shape slightly during the cooling process. Therefore, near net shaping is
25 not always perfectly accurate; however, because of recent advances in the near net shaping art, near net shaping is now precise enough to create hydrostatic cylinder blocks components of desired tolerances.

 When machining hydrostatic cylinder blocks the
30 machinery used to machine the blocks becomes worn, making maintaining dimensional tolerances very difficult. This exact machining takes a lot of time and can be very damaging

to tools. Therefore, a process that would limit the amount of machining preformed on the block would greatly increase accuracy of tolerances and lower manufacturing costs.

Thus, it is a primary object of the present invention
5 to provide a method for making a hydrostatic cylinder block with a split cylinder block with integrated slipper hold-down that improves upon the state of the art.

Another object of the present invention is to break a standard cylinder into its basic geometries that can be cost
10 efficiently manufactured through various near net shaping processes.

Yet another object of the present invention is to manufacture a cylinder block that effectively transfers load and torque through the assembly.

15 A further object of the present invention is to integrate a slipper hold-down in the cylinder block to receive the benefits of keel and fixed clearance hold-down with fewer drawbacks to both.

These and other objects, features, or advantages of the
20 present invention will become apparent from the specification and claims.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is a method of making a
25 hydrostatic cylinder block by breaking the cylinder block into its basic geometries and manufacturing the geometries using near net shaping technology. The hydrostatic cylinder block manufactured in the present invention is a split cylinder block with an integrated slipper hold-down. The
30 hydrostatic cylinder block having a split cylinder block with an integrated slipper hold-down is manufactured by near net shaping a cylinder block body, a base plate, and a hub.

When these components are combined with a wave spring that is placed in the bore of the cylinder block body in between the hub and the block body the hydrostatic cylinder block of the present invention is created. By using the geometries
5 the ten-step operation of hydrostatic cylinder block manufacturing is now broken down into a three-step operation. First, a manufacturer must join the components. Then a manufacturer must hone the cylinder block bores and lap the cylinder block face onto the block. Thus, a heavy
10 duty hydrostatic cylinder can now be manufactured more efficiently and more inexpensively.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a top perspective view of the entire
15 hydrostatic cylinder block;

Fig. 2 is a bottom perspective view of the entire hydrostatic cylinder block;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cylinder block body of the hydrostatic cylinder block;

20 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the base plate of the hydrostatic cylinder block;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the hub and wave spring of the hydrostatic cylinder block; and

25 Fig. 6 is an exploded perspective view of the four parts separated with dash lines showing how each part meetingly fit together.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the entire hydrostatic cylinder block with hidden lines showing how the wave spring and hub are disposed within the cylinder block.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

Fig. 1 and 2 show a top and bottom view of the hydrostatic cylinder block 10 of this invention.

Hydrostatic cylinder blocks are generally used in applications where large amounts of torque are needed. Such applications include in farm equipment, such as tractors, and in lawn tractors. The hydrostatic cylinder block 10 of the present invention is comprised of four separate components that can be seen in Figs. 3-5. Fig. 3 shows the cylinder block body 12 of the hydrostatic cylinder block 10. The block body 12 has a cylindrical center bore 14 that is surrounded by a plurality of circular bores 16. The cylinder block body 12 also has a lip 18 for engaging the base plate 20. Circular sidewall 22 encases the cylindrical center bore 14 and circular bores 16 within the cylinder block body 12.

As can be seen in Fig. 4, base plate 20 has a central opening 24 that matingly engages central opening 14 of the cylinder block body 12. Surrounding the central opening 24 of the base plate 20 is a plurality of kidney-shaped apertures 26 that are circularly arranged around the central opening 24. The base plate 20 also has a circular flange 28 that matingly engages the lip 18 of the cylinder block body 12.

Splitting the cylinder block 10 at the base allows both the base plate 20 and cylinder block body 12 to be manufactured through near net shaping technologies 3D to 2D shape. In addition, this allows the bores to be fine grounded, honed, or super finished, improving geometry and tribology. Through this processing improvement, an additional cost saving may be recognized if the bushings are eliminated. Because of the 2D body geometry, the block body

12 may be cost efficiently produced through near net shaping manufacturing technologies such as powder metal, lost foam, forging, stamping, or extrusion.

5 In the base plate 20 is the bottom portion of the cylinder block 12 with kidneys 24 and bores coinciding on the same pitch diameter. The annular projections around each of the bores facilitate the resistance welding process used to join the bores between the base plate 20 and block body 12. In a preferred embodiment, the base plate 12 is
10 manufactured by a near net shaping process implementing powder metal.

Referring now to Fig. 5 the final near net geometries include hub 30 and wave spring 32. Hub 30 has a central opening 34 that matingly aligns with the central opening 36
15 of the wave spring 32. As can be seen, this design positions the wave spring 32 between the cylinder block body 12 and the hub 30 to provide an improved slipper hold-down force over the typical hold-down force provided by a block spring 38 (Fig. 7). The design also separates the block
20 body 12 from the hub 30 to insure proper loading that effectively maximizes efficiency and minimizes mechanical losses.

Therefore, the hub 30 and wave spring 32 design provides all the benefits of a keel and fixed clearance
25 hold-down design and has fewer drawbacks. A keel design uses a block spring to provide the hold-down force for the slippers. Although the keel design insures slipper contact during low or no charge conditions, it significantly decreases mechanical efficiency because it relies on a large
30 amount of block spring load. A fixed clearance design reduces the mechanical losses but increases slipper roll under low charge and/or high speed conditions. Improved

fixed clearance devices reduce slipper roll under these conditions but are typically more expensive. Therefore the hub 30 and wave spring 32 arrangement improves upon the state of the art.

5 When the hydrostatic cylinder block 10 is in operation the hub 30 slidably moves in the cylindrical center bore 14 of the cylinder block body 12 to accommodate stack up variances during final assembly and to maintain a slipper hold-down force. The design is such that both hub 30 and
10 block pilot on the shaft splines transmit torque. The hub 30 to block connection is a tight, slip fit to insure that hub forces are resolved. Other interlocking designs are possible, provided that free axial movement is permissible along the shaft centerline and the hub to block loads are
15 resolved. A wave spring 32 is advantageous because the flat wire reduces spring solid height, allowing the lower operating heights while maintaining the same deflection and force that can be obtained with conventional round wire springs.

20 It will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other various modifications could be made to the device without the parting from the spirit in scope of this invention. All such modifications and changes fall within the scope of the claims and are intended to be covered
25 thereby.